

DOCUMENT 1744

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Number 7. Political and Economic Studies

DOCUMENTS OF THE NANKING SAFETY ZONE

Edited By

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PREFACE

The documents included in the present volume are not all that the Nanking safety zone possesses, but only all that the Council of International Affairs is fortunate enough to secure. Besides, some of them have appeared in the editor's *THE WAR CONDUCT OF THE JAPANESE*, while a still larger number, including most of the important ones, can be seen in the appendixes of Mr. H. J. Timperley's *WHAT WAR MEANS: THE JAPANESE TERROR IN CHINA*. But, in view of their importance as source material for the study of history and international law as well as evidence of the noble deeds of a group of public-spirited men and women their publication in a special collection, independent and as complete as can be, seems justifiable. The division of them into two parts is mainly a matter of convenience, the demarcation line adopted being the return to Nanking of third-party embassy officials, whose aid for the performance of its difficult task the International Committee of the Zone lost no time to invoke.

For those who have not come across the two books mentioned above or otherwise acquired a knowledge of the nature and function of the zone and its International Committee a glance at Documents 2 and 9 before proceeding may be of some help.

SHUHEI HSÜ

May 9, 1939

Number 1

LETTER TO JAPANESE COMMANDER OF NANKING

December 14, 1937

Honorable Sir,

We come to thank you for the fine way your artillery spared the Safety Zone and to establish contact with you for future plans for care of Chinese civilians in the Zone.

The International Committee has taken responsibility for putting people into buildings in the area, has stored rice and flour for feeding the population temporarily, and has taken control of the police in the area.

We would respectfully request that the Committee may:

1. Be favored with a Japanese guard at entrances to the Safety Zone.
2. Be allowed to police the inside of the area with its own civilian police who are armed only with pistols.
3. Be allowed to carry on sale of rice and operate its soup kitchens in the area. We have stores of rice in other parts of the city and would like to have free passage of trucks to secure them.
4. Be allowed to continue the present housing arrangements until the common people can return to their homes. (Even then there will be thousands of homeless poor refugees to care for.)
5. Be given the opportunity to cooperate with you in restoring telephone, electric, and water services as soon as possible.

Yesterday afternoon an unforeseen situation developed when a number of Chinese soldiers were trapped in the northern part of the city. Some of them came to our office and pleaded in the name of humanity that we save their lives. Representatives of our Committee tried to find your Headquarters but got no farther than a captain on Han Chung Lu. So we disarmed all these soldiers and put them into buildings in the Zone. We beg your merciful permission to allow these men to return to peaceful civilian life as is now their desire.

We would further like to introduce to you the "International Red Cross Committee of Nanking" with Rev. John Magee (American) as Chairman. This International Red Cross Committee has taken charge of the former military hospitals at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of War. The Red Cross Committee yesterday

disarmed all men on these places and will see that these buildings are used only for hospital purposes. If it is possible to put all the wounded in it, we suggest transferring all the Chinese wounded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building.

We will be glad to cooperate in any way we can in caring for the civilian population of this city.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
NANKING SAFETY ZONE
Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE
Chairman

Number 2

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
SAFETY ZONE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Organization</u>
1. Mr. John H. D. Rabe, Chairman	German	Siemens Co.
2. Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, Secretary	American	University of Nanking
3. Mr. P. H. Munro-Faure	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co.
4. Rev. John G. Magee	American	American Church Mission
5. Mr. P. R. Shields	British	International Export Co.
6. Mr. J. M. Hansen	Danish	Texas Oil Co.
7. Mr. G. Schultze-Pantin	German	Shingning Trading Co.
8. Mr. Iver Mackay	British	Butterfield & Swire
9. Mr. J. V. Pickering	American	Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.
10. Mr. Eduard Sperling	German	Shanghai Insurance
11. Dr. M. S. Bates	American	University of Nanking
12. Rev. W. P. Mills	American	Northern Presbyterian Mission
13. Mr. J. Lean	British	Asiatic Petroleum Co.
14. Dr. C. S. Trimmer	American	University Hospital
15. Mr. Charles Riggs	American	University of Nanking

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Number 7

LETTER TO MR. FUKUDA

December 16, 1937

My dear Sir:

As pointed out by the Major we interviewed with you at the Bank of Communications yesterday noon, it is advisable to have the city return to normal life as soon as possible. But yesterday the continued disorders in the Safety Zone increased the state of panic among the refugees. Refugees in large buildings are afraid to go even to nearby soup kitchens to secure the cooked rice. Consequently, we are having to deliver rice to these compounds directly, thereby complicating our problem. We could not even get coolies out to load rice and coal to take to our soup kitchens and therefore this morning thousands of people had to go without their breakfast. Foreign members of the International Committee are this morning making desperate efforts to get trucks through Japanese patrols so these civilians can be fed. Yesterday foreign members of our Committee had several attempts made to take their personal cars away from them by Japanese soldiers. (A list of cases of disorder is appended.)

Until this state of panic is allayed, it is going to be impossible to get any normal activity started in the city, such as; telephone workers, electric plant workers, probably the water plant workers, shops of all kinds, or even street cleaning.

In order to improve this situation quickly, the International Committee respectfully suggests that the Imperial Japanese Army take the following steps at once:

1. Have all searching done by regularly organized squads of soldiers under a responsible officer. (Most of the trouble has come from wandering groups of three to four soldiers without an officer.)
2. At night, and if possible also in the daytime, have the guards at the entrances of the Safety Zone (proposed by the Major yesterday) to prevent any stray Japanese soldiers from entering the Safety Zone.
3. Today, give us passes to paste on the windshields of our private cars and trucks to prevent Japanese soldiers from commandeering them. (Even under the stress of defence of the city the Chinese Army Headquarters supplied us with such passes and the cars that were taken before we got the passes were returned to the Committee within 24 hours after our reporting the cases. Furthermore, even in that difficult situation, the Chinese Army assigned to us three trucks to use for hauling rice for feeding civilians. Certainly the Imperial Japanese Army in full control of the city, with no fighting

going on, and with much greater amount of equipment, cannot do less for the Chinese civilians that have now come under their care and protection).

We refrained from protesting yesterday because we thought when the High Commander arrived order in the city would be restored, but last night was even worse than the night before, so we decided these matters should be called to the attention of the Imperial Japanese Army, which we are sure does not approve of such actions by its soldiers.

Most respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

Number 8

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS
IN THE SAFETY ZONE

Filed, December 16, 1937

Note: These are only sample cases we have had time to check upon more carefully. Many more have been reported to our workers.

1. Six street sweepers of the second division of the Sanitary Commission of the Safety Zone were killed in the house they occupied at Kulou and one seriously injured with a bayonet by Japanese soldiers on December 15. There was no apparent reason whatever, as these men were our employees. The soldiers entered the house.

2. A carriage loaded with rice was taken on December 15 at 4 p.m. near the gate of Ginling College by Japanese soldiers.

3. Several residents in our second sub-division were driven from their homes on the night of December 14 and robbed of everything. The Chief of the sub-division was himself robbed twice by Japanese soldiers.

4. On the night of December 15, last night, seven Japanese soldiers entered the University of Nanking library building and took seven Chinese women refugees, three of whom were raped on the spot. (Full details of this case will be filed by Dr. M. S. Bates, Chairman of the University of Nanking Emergency Committee).

5. On the night of December 14, there were many cases of Japanese soldiers entering Chinese houses and raping women or taking them away. This

created a panic in the area and hundreds of women moved into the Ginling College campus yesterday. Consequently, three American men spent the night at Ginling College last night to protect the 3,000 women and children in the compound.

6. About 30 Japanese soldiers with no apparent leader, on December 14, searched the University Hospital and the nurses' dormitory. The staff of the Hospital were systematically looted, the objects taken were: six fountain pens, \$1.80, four watches, two hospital bandages, two flashlights, two pairs of gloves, one sweater.

7. Yesterday, December 15, everyone of our large refugee camps in public and institutional buildings reported that the Japanese soldiers had been there and had robbed the refugees several times.

8. On December 15, the American Ambassador's residence was broken into and searched and some small personal articles taken.

9. On December 15, the faculty house of Ginling College was entered by Japanese soldiers who climbed over the back fence and smashed in a door, since every movable thing had been taken out of the building since December 13, nothing could be stolen.

10. At noon, December 14, on Chien Ying Hsiang, Japanese soldiers entered a house and took four girls, raped them, and let them return in two hours.

11. Our Ninghai Road rice shop was visited on December 15 in the afternoon by Japanese soldiers who bought three bags of rice (3.75 tan or piculs) and only paid \$5. The regular price of rice is \$9 per tan, so the Imperial Japanese Army owes the International Committee \$28.75 for this.

12. At 10 p.m. on the night of December 14 a Chinese home on Chien Ying Hsiang was entered by 11 Japanese soldiers who raped four Chinese women.

13. On December 14, Japanese soldiers entered the home of Miss Grace Bauer, an American missionary, and took a pair of fur-lined gloves, drank up all the milk on the table, and scooped up sugar with their hands.

14. On December 15, the Japanese soldiers entered the garage of Dr. R. F. Brady (American) at 11 Shuan Lung Hsiang, smashed a window in his Ford V8, later came back with a mechanic and tried to start the car.

15. Last night, December 15, Japanese soldiers entered a Chinese house on Hankow Road and raped a young wife and took away three women. When two husbands ran, the soldiers shot both of them.

The above cases have been checked upon by foreign members of our Committee or Staff.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

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Number 10

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^b

December 18, 1937

Dear Sirs:

We are very sorry to trouble you again but the sufferings and needs of the 200,000 civilians for whom we are trying to care make it urgent that we try to secure action from your military authorities to stop the present disorder among Japanese soldiers wandering through the Safety Zone.

There is no time or space here to go into the cases that are pouring in faster than we can type them out. But last night Dr. Bates of our Committee went to the University of Nanking dormitories to sleep in order to protect the 1,000 women that fled there yesterday because of attacks in their homes. He found no Gendarmerie on guard there nor at the new University library building. When at 8 p.m. Mr. Fitch and Dr. Smythe took Rev. W. P. Mills to Ginling College to sleep in a house near the gate (as one or more of us have been doing every night since the 14th in order to protect the 3,000 women and children, yesterday augmented to 4,000 by the panic), we were seized roughly by a searching squad and detained for over an hour. The officer had the two women in charge of Ginling College, Miss Minnie Vautrin and Mrs. Chen, with a friend, Mrs. Twinn, lined up at the gate and kept them there in the cold and the men pushed them around roughly. The officer insisted there were soldiers in the compound and he wanted to find them and shoot them. Finally, he let us go home but would not let Rev. Mills stay so we do not know what happened after we left.

This combined with the marching off of the men at the Ministry of Justice on December 16 (see separate "Memorandum"), among which were several hundred civilian men to our positive knowledge and 50 of our uniformed police, had made us realize that, unless something is done to clear up this situation,

^bMarked "For the kind attention of Mr. Kiyoshi Fukui, Second Secretary."

the lives of all the civilians in our Zone are at the mercy of the temperament of searching captains.

With the panic that has been created among the women who are now flocking by the thousands to our American institutions for protection, the men are being left more and more alone. (For instance there were 600 people in the old Language School at Siso T'ao Yuen up till December 16. But because so many women were raped there on the night of December 15, 400 women and children moved to Ginling College, leaving 200 men.) These public institutional buildings were originally listed to accommodate 35,000 people; now, because of panic among the women, this has increased to 50,000, although two buildings have been emptied of men; the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court.

If this panic continues, not only will our housing problem become more serious but the food problem and the question of finding workers will seriously increase. This morning one of your representatives, Mr. K. Kikuchi, was at our office asking for workers for the electric light plant. We had to reply that we could not even get our own workers out to do anything. We are only able to keep rice and coal supplied to these large concentrations of people by Western members of our Committee and Staff driving trucks for rice and coal. Our Food Commissioner has not dared leave his house for two days. The second man on our Housing Commission had to see two women in his family at 23 Hankow Road raped last night at supper time by Japanese soldiers. Our Associate Food Commissioner, Mr. Sone (a Theological Professor), has had to convey trucks with rice and leave the 2,500 people in families at his Nanking Theological Seminary to look out for themselves. Yesterday, in broad daylight, several women at the Seminary were raped right in the middle of a large room filled with men, women, and children! We 22 Westerners cannot feed 200,000 Chinese civilians and protect them night and day. That is the duty of the Japanese authorities. If you can give them protection, we can help feed them!

There is another matter that is in the minds of the Japanese officers searching the Zone; they think the place is full of "plain-clothes soldiers." We have notified you several times of the presence of soldiers who, disarmed, entered the Zone on the afternoon of December 13. But now we can safely assure you that there are no groups of disarmed Chinese soldiers in the Zone. Your searching squads have cleaned out all of them and many civilians along with them.

For the good of all concerned, we would beg to make the following constructive suggestions:

I. CONTROL OF SOLDIERS.

1. We repeat our request of yesterday for patrols of Gendarmerie for the Zone night and day.

2. In our letter of December 16, we asked that guards be placed at entrances to the Zone to keep out wandering soldiers at night. This has not

been done. But we hope the Japanese Army will find some way to prevent soldiers from robbing, raping and killing the civilian population, especially at night when soldiers might be confined to their barracks.

3. Until general order can be restored among the soldiers will you please station sentries at the entrances to our 18 larger concentrations of refugees. These sentries should be instructed to be responsible for preventing soldiers climbing over the walls of the compounds as well. (See list of "Refugee Camps" attached.)

4. We would also respectfully request that a proclamation in Japanese be put at each of these refugee camps describing what they are and ordering Japanese soldiers not to molest these poor people.

II. SEARCHING.

1. Since our refugee camps seem to be misunderstood by captains of searching squads, we suggest that today we will be glad to have a high officer of the Japanese Army accompany one of our housing men to each of the 18 refugee camps and see them in daylight,

2. Since we know there are no groups of disarmed soldiers in the Zone and there has been no sniping in the Zone at any time; and since, furthermore, search of both Refugee Camps and private houses has been carried out many times and each time means robbery and rape; we would venture to suggest that the Army's desires to prevent any former Chinese soldier's hiding in the Zone can now be accomplished by the patrol of the Gendarmeries mentioned above.

3. We venture to make these suggestions because we sincerely believe that if the civilian population is left alone for two or three days, they will resume their normal daily life in the Zone; food and fuel can be transported, shops will open, and workers will appear looking for work. These workers can then help start the essential services of electricity, water and telephones.

III. POLICE THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY.

Yesterday we called your attention to the fact that 50 uniformed police had been taken from the Ministry of Justice, and that 46 "volunteer police" had also been marched off. We now must add that 40 of our uniformed police stationed at the Supreme Court were also taken. The only stated charge against them was made at the Ministry of Justice where the Japanese officer said they had taken in soldiers after the place had been searched once, and, therefore, they were to be shot. As pointed out in the accompanying "Memorandum on the Incident at the Ministry of Justice," Western members of our Committee take full responsibility for having put some civilian men and women in there because they had been driven out of other places by Japanese soldiers.

Yesterday, we requested that the 450 uniformed police assigned to the Zone be now organized into a new police force for the city under Japanese direction. At the same time, we trust the above mentioned 90 uniformed police will be restored to their positions as policemen and that 46 volunteer police will either be returned to our office as workers, or we be informed of their whereabouts. We have on file a complete list of the 450 uniformed police assigned to the Zone, so can help you in this process.

Trusting that you will pardon our venturing to make these suggestions, and assuring you of our willingness to cooperate in every way for the welfare of the civilians in the city, I am

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

Enclosure;
Memorandum on Incident at Ministry of Justice
List of Refugee Camps in Safety Zone.

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Number 14

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 19, 1937
5 p.m.

Dear Sirs:

I am very sorry to have to present to you herewith a continuation of the "Cases of Disorders by Japanese Soldiers in the Safety Zone," being cases numbered 16 to 70. As indicated in the note, these are only a part of the cases that have come to our attention. Mr. Sperling (our Inspector-General), Mr. Kroeger, Mr. Hatz, and Mr. Riggs spend a good deal of their time escorting Japanese soldiers out of houses. These men do not have time even to dictate most of their cases.

I am also very regretful to have to report that the situation today is as bad as ever. One officer did come over in our area near Ninghai Road and cuff a large number of soldiers that were committing disorders. But that does not stop it!

Mr. Rabe asked me to apologize for his not coming this time, but he has 300 women and children who have sought safety in his yard and felt he could not leave them.

We sincerely trust that the sentries will be placed at the 18 Refugee Camps we listed to you yesterday and at the University Hospital, as requested by Dr. Wilson this morning. This will provide at least 19 cases of safety in a sea of depredation and protect one-third or one-fourth of the population.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

Number 15

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN THE SAFETY ZONE

Filed December 19, 1937

Note: These are cases that have been reported by our workers in writing. Others have come to our attention but we did not have time to get them recorded. Cases 1 to 15 filed December 16.

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18. On the night of December 15 a number of Japanese soldiers entered the University of Nanking buildings at Tao Yuen and raped 30 women on the spot, some by six men. (Sone)

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20. On the night of December 16 seven Japanese soldiers broke windows; robbed refugees; wounded University staff member with bayonet because he had no watch or girl to give them; and raped women on the premises. (Bates)

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22. On the night of December 16 Japanese soldiers beat several of the Zone policemen near the University of Nanking, demanding that they provide girls for the soldiers from among the refugees. (Bates)

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28. At 4 p.m. on December 16 Japanese soldiers entered the residence at 11 Mogan Road and raped the woman there. (Fitch)

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33. On December 17 Japanese soldiers went into Lo Kia Lu No. 5, raped four women and took one bicycle, bedding and other things. They disappeared quickly when Hatz and myself appeared on the spot. (Kroeger)

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41. On December 17 near Judicial Yuan a young girl after being raped was stabbed by a bayonet in her abdomen. (Wang)

42. On December 17 at Sian Fu Wun a woman of 40 was taken away and raped. (Wang)

43. On December 17 in the neighborhood of Kyih San Yuin Lu two girls were raped by a number of soldiers. (Wang)

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45. From a primary school at Wu Tai Shen many women were taken away and raped for the whole night and released the next morning, December 17. (Wang)

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60. December 19 at 11:30 a.m. Mr. Hatz reports that he found two Japanese soldiers in a dugout at the house next door to our Headquarters on Ninghai Road, who were trying to rape some of the women. There were about 20 women in the dugout. Hearing the women yelling for help, Mr. Hatz went into the dugout and chased these honorable soldiers out. (Hatz)

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Number 16

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^B

December 20, 1937

Dear Sirs:

Herewith is the sad continuation of the story of disorders by Japanese soldiers in Nanking, cases Nos. 71 to 96. You will note that of these 26 cases reported to us since yesterday, 14 of them occurred yesterday afternoon, night and today. Consequently there does not seem to be much improvement in the situation.

Although rape by Japanese soldiers occurred in Ginling College last night while one of your Consular Guards was at the gate, there was no trouble

^CMarked for the kind attention of Mr. Tanaka."

on the main campus at the University of Nanking. Since no other method has worked to date, we earnestly hope that the sentries may be placed tonight and henceforth at the 18 Refugee Camps and University Hospital, and in the day time at our soup kitchens at Wutaishan, opposite Ginling College and on the University athletic field.

We wish that much more stringent measures could be taken at once to stop this disorder among Japanese troops. The number of military police you have are not going to be enough to cope with the situation.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

Number 17

CASES OF DISORDER BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN SAFETY ZONE

Filed December 20, 1937

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81. December 20. This morning about 3 two Japanese soldiers got into building No. 500 at Ginling Women's College and raped two women even though a Japanese Consular officer was at the gate on guard. (Twinn)

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86. December 17. Three girls belonging to Mr. Y. H. Shaw's family (Executive Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.) were taken from the Military College, where they had removed from 7 Yin Yang Ying for safety. They were taken to Kwoh Fu Lu, raped, and sent back at midnight by Japanese soldiers. (Chen Shih-yu, Y.M.C.A. secretary)

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90. December 20. Today a blind barber came into the University Hospital. He was carrying his child on the 13th in South City. When the Japanese soldiers came in they asked him for money and he had none, so they shot him through the chest. (Wilson)

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94. On the night of December 17, 11 refugee women were taken from the Ginling College Campus by Japanese soldiers while an officer in charge

of a searching party had the staff lined up at the front gate for over an hour. (Vautrin) The officer tore up the letter certifying the institution had been searched before.

95. On the 17th the daughter-in-law of a refugee family living on the Ginling College Campus was raped in her room. The daughter of one of the teachers was carried off by Japanese soldiers. (Vautrin)

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Number 18

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 21, 1937

Dear Sirs:

Herewith are cases 97 to 113 for your information. Because Dr. Bates is filing the cases he has secured separately, they are not included here as we have done heretofore. All the cases but the first occurred since yesterday afternoon. We have some older cases on file, but will send them later.

It should be borne in mind that some of these women who have daily been raped in our Zone are the wives of pastors, Y.M.C.A. workers, college instructors, and others who have always lived a self-respecting life.

The continued danger to private homes such as shown in these cases has increased the refugees in camps to 77,000. The original estimate for these places was less than 35,000.

Trusting that your military authorities will take prompt and strict action, I am

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

Later note.--After sending this letter it was found that the figure of 77,000 was too large due to an error in tabulation. It should be 68,000.

* * * * *

Number 20

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 21, 1937

Dear Sirs:

We come to petition in the name of humanity that the following steps be taken for the welfare of the 200,000 civilians in Nanking:

1. That the burning of large sections of the city be stopped and what remains of the city be spared from either reckless or systematic burning.
2. That the disorderly conduct of Japanese troops in the city, which has caused so much suffering to the civilian population for one week, be immediately stopped.
3. In view of the fact that the looting and burning have brought the business life of the city to a standstill and consequently reduced the whole civilian population to one vast refugee camp, and in view of the fact that the International Committee has reserve food supplies to feed these 200,000 people one week only, we most earnestly beg you to take immediate steps to restore normal conditions of civilian life in order that the food and fuel supply of the city may be replenished.

The present situation is automatically and rapidly leading to a serious famine. We plead for the bare essentials of normal life: housing, security and food.

THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF NANKING

Most respectfully submitted,

(Signed by 22 foreigners)

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Number 24

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

December 26, 1937

Dear Sirs:

We present herewith cases numbered 137 to 154. We are glad to report that cases are declining and conditions are much improved. But effort is still needed to clean up the situation.

There are three places that have been having trouble at night, especially: (1) the Bible Teachers' Training School Refugee Camp where seven soldiers have come to rape girls the last four nights, last night even spending the night there; (2) Harkow Road Primary School Refugee Camp; and (3) the Wutaishan Primary School Refugee Camp.

Mr. Fitch and I called at your Embassy this afternoon about this matter and asked that military police be stationed at these three places for at least a few nights so as to clear up this situation.

Thanking you for your strenuous efforts to help in these matters and for the improved situation in the Zone, I am

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE

Secretary

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Number 29

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY^b

January 2, 1938

Dear Sirs:

We appreciated very much your statement to us on the 29th that wandering Japanese soldiers had been ordered to stay out of the Safety Zone. This has improved the situation a great deal. But yesterday and today there seems to be some letting down on this matter. A number of entrances are not guarded and many groups of five or six soldiers without armbands are wandering about the Zone.

This return of wandering soldiers to the Zone is accompanied with an increase in cases of disorder as shown in the accompanying list. The last five cases, Nos. 171 to 175, all occurred at places we know yesterday afternoon. (See attached list of cases, Nos. 155-175.)

This morning Mr. Fitch and Mr. Smythe called at Nos. 64 and 69 Peiping Road to see if the girls taken by Japanese soldiers on the afternoon of the 30th from these two places had been returned. They have not come back. (See cases 164, filed December 30, and 169 herewith.)

Thanking you for your good help in this matter and trusting you are

^bMarked "For the kind attention of Mr. Fukui."

having a Happy New Year's celebration, I am

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

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Number 31

LETTER TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

January 4, 1938
11 a.m.

Dear Sirs:

We are sorry to trouble you about another case, but since there are five other women involved there may be a chance of rescuing them. You will note in the short list of cases herewith presented (Cases 176-179) that case No. 178 is that of six women taken from one of our refugee centers. This woman has been brought to the University Hospital and you may see her there.

Would you be willing to go with some of us to see her and if possible learn more carefully about the location of the other five? Then your military police might investigate and save the others.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation in these matters, I am

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. D. RABE

Chairman

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Number 58

NOTES ON PRESENT SITUATION

February 1, 1938

Released noon, February 2, 1938

232. Chen Wang Shih, 28, returned here on January 29. On the road she and another woman were stopped by three soldiers, who asked them to

follow. Despite pleadings on their knees, they were pulled into a shop. Mrs. Chen was raped three times.

233. January 28, Chang Yang Shih returned home. Was raped twice by Japanese soldiers. Age 37.

234. January 31, Nieh Feng Shih, age 17, returned home and was washing rice at a pond. A soldier threw away the rice, dragged her to a mulberry field and raped her.

235. January 30, Miss Yao Chai-tseng, age 16, went with her mother to the University Hospital to visit some one. Near the Drum Tower (Kulou), two soldiers pulled her to the open ground and raped her.

236. January 30, Hsu Chin Shih, age 36, was returning home with her husband and some neighbors. In Taiping Hsiang, Hwa Pai Lou, two soldiers took her to a small house and raped her.

237. January 30, Kiang Liu Shih, age 27. Returned home with father-in-law. At 10 p.m., January 31, two soldiers came, but fortunately did not find her.

238. January 28, Wei Chen Shih, age 45, went home with neighbor to near Tai Ping Men. Was pulled away by Japanese soldiers, but a good soldier saved her. However, her neighbor was raped by them.

239. January 28, Kou Sih-wei, age 24. Worked for several days at the Special Service Organ. Soldier took away from him five dollars and his registration certificate.

240. Chow Chen Shih, age 36, returned home to near Tung Chi Men on January 30. Raped by two soldiers.

241. Ching Wang Shih, age 22, carried away by soldiers on January 23 and has not returned to the Camp.

242. Pih Wu Shih, age 27, returned home on January 28 and was raped by two soldiers.

243. January 28, Liu Ying Shih, age 42. Returned to Men Tuhg. At midnight several soldiers came and asked for girls.

244. January 29, Ching Ma Shih, age 35. Returned home and was raped at Pei Men Ch'iao.

245. January 28, Chang Wei Shih, age 20. Returned home and was raped by two soldiers.

246. January 28, Hsu Chu Shih, age 32. Returned home, where soldiers raped her and stole her husband's clothes.

247. Ching Tang Shih, age 36. While on her way to her house near Tung Chi Men, which was burned, she was raped by two soldiers.

248. January 29, Yao Wang Shih, age 34. Raped by two soldiers while returning to her home.

249. January 29, Tsai Chai-ying (Mrs.), age 18. Accompanied by her mother to their home on Mt. Tai Chieh, she was raped by two soldiers.

250. January 30, Chen Chang Shih, age 40. Returned home and was raped by two soldiers (Hsi. in New Bridge).

251. January 29, Wu Ying Shih, age 19. Four days after birth of a child, raped by a soldier.

252. Chu Yao Shih, age 46. On January 29 while returning home was stopped by soldiers asking for girls.

253. January 25, Wang Chang Shih, age 45. At their home at Hsin Chiao, her husband was stabbed to death by soldiers, and she was raped.

254. January 31, night, two Japanese soldiers came to a ricksha coolie living at T'ien Fei Hsiang and told him that they wanted him to help them find women. He went with them as far as Loh Sze Chuan Wan and then told them he could not find any. Whereupon they beat him. (Mills)

255. A woman, Pan Lo-sze, aged 46, went home from the Sericulture Building to her home at the west of Kuo Fu Lu. Japanese soldiers came to her home and asked for young girls. She has returned to the camp.

256. January 30, a girl on her way to her home at Kuo Fu Lu was pulled by two Japanese soldiers into an empty room and raped. She returned to the camp.

257. January 30, a woman aged 44 was returning to her home at Ta Chung Chiao when she was pulled by Japanese soldiers into an empty house and raped. She has returned to the Sericulture Building.

258. January 30, a man returned home at Shen Gai Hsiang and there came Japanese soldiers who asked him for young girls, so he came back to the safety zone again.

259. January 29, Mrs. Hsu Chen aged 42 returned to her home at No. 7 Yui Hoo Fang and was raped by two Japanese soldiers.

260. January 30, O Tai Shih, a woman, after seeing notice of the Tze Chih Hwei, went back home at Yan Ma Hsiang, Men Hsi, with her two daughters. She was stopped nearby by three Japanese soldiers. All her money of \$3.20 was looted. They had to return to camp.

261. January 28, Ting Li Shih, a woman, upon arrival at home at Hsi Hua Hsiang found Japanese soldiers forcing her 70 year old mother for girls. She had to return to camp.

262. January 28, See Mao Chen on the way to visit home on 171 Sheng Chow Lu was looted by Japanese soldiers of \$42 and let go with only 30 cents. His home has been burned.

263. January 29, Hsu Lu Shih, aged 64, a woman, returned home to 247 Kuo Fu Lu. Yesterday morning six Japanese soldiers came and forced all six of them to one room searching the house, taking . . .^a

264. February 1, 11 p.m., three Japanese soldiers came to the Nanking Theological Seminary, climbed over the wall, and grabbed a girl in a hut, but she ran away and yelled. This woke the camp and they all turned out and yelled. The soldiers climbed back over the wall and drove away. (Sone)

265. January 31, Li Wang Shih reports that during the last few days since January 28 Japanese soldiers have been continually visiting his home at 321 Hou Tsai Men, and that the wife of Liu Wen Lung, the landlord, was wounded after refusing to find girls for the soldiers. Li personally had a narrow escape by hiding in the dugout. He asks to be allowed to stay on in the camp.

266. January 29, Chow Bi Chen, male, was the eyewitness at Lao Me Tsang when Japanese soldiers raped Chinese women and girls. The women and girls were gathered there because the Japanese soldiers told them that they can exchange rice and flour with chickens and ducks, which he said, was a dirty trick.

267. January 31, after seeing the notice of the Tze Chih Hwei, Ma Ching Jen and family moved back to their home but had to return to the camp because every day there were Japanese soldiers searching for money and girls.

268. January 31, Kiu Wu Shih, living at 13 Chien Chang Hsiang, An Ping Chieh, went back to get some rice and was raped and looted by the Japanese soldiers. She ran back to the camp.

269. January 30, Mr. Yao, who is the owner of a shop Yih Shun at Shui Hsi Men, returned to his shop and met one Japanese soldier who forced him to give money. Mr. Yao is a well-to-do man. The Japanese soldier later on asked the neighbor of Yao to lead the way to find Yao, but he had already returned to the camp.

270. January 29, the mother, Mrs. Yang Ho Shih, and his brother, Mr. Yang Chun Hwai, of Mr. Yang Chun Ling, who lives at No. 80 Yui Hwa Lun running a teashop, were killed by Japanese soldiers. Hearing the news at the camp he went home to see it. While on his way at Chung Hwa Men, he met Japanese soldier again, who robbed him of all his money.

^aPart missing.

271. January 29, Mr. Liu Hung Tai went to his home, at No. 35 Hsiao Wang Foo Yuan. While arranging his personal effects in order, three Japanese soldiers broke in and asked for girls, to which the refugee answered, "No." Then they searched him and took his \$2.40.

272. January 29, Mr. Shih Wen Shu returned home to No. 24 Ta Hwai Fu Hsiang. Some Japanese soldiers rushed in and asked for girls, to which demand he answered "No." They took away from him six dollars, one tou of rice, and also cut his clothes with bayonets, but fortunately he was not hurt.

273. January 31, No. 13 back street of Roman Catholic Church at San Man Kung, Chao's home. soldiers constantly entered and searched and wanted girls.

274. January 28, No. 10 Pei Hsia Lu, Chen's home, Japanese soldiers wanted girls. His daughter hid herself under the floor. But he himself was robbed of a little over \$200.

275. January 30, Shansi Road No. 6 Ta Wang Hsiang, a refugee returned home. Four Japanese soldiers came in the morning and wanted to rape a girl of 14. But through the beggings of her parents, she was saved from violence.

276. January 30, No. 46 Shanghai Road, two Japanese soldiers rushed into the house and raped one widow. They went away before the military police came.

277. January 30, Tze Pei She (Merciful Society) at No. 2 House, Ming's home, 1:30 p.m. three Japanese soldiers after driving out the men, raped the inmates. Please postpone the date of refugees' return home, they plead.

278. January 30, No. 30 Ten Tsai Ch'iao, three Japanese soldiers entered into the house. After searching the men, they raped the reporter's aunt, who had just given birth to a child only half a month ago.

279. January 31, morning, at No. 18 Tung Ren Kai, a Japanese soldier took away all the vegetables newly bought.

280. January 29. A woman refugee visited her home. No sooner had she arrived than Japanese soldiers entered. She hid under straw fuel. Through the pleading of her neighbor, the soldiers went away. After three to five hours there came four soldiers searching the place. Fortunately she was not found. She gave her address: No. 17 West Street, Chao Tien Kung.

281. January 28, No. 1 Ta She Mao Hsiang, Huang by name, three Japanese soldiers came and took away all the clothes, raped one young girl. Next day they came and demanded for a young girl. A negative reply angered them and they fired at random. These girls had gone to the refugee camp at Ginling College.

282. January 29, opposite to a pawn shop at Nai bridge, a young girl about 20 years of age was pulled into small lane by force.

283. At No. 384 Tientsin Chieh, widow Chow, aged over 50 years, was raped by force. Now still detained and compelled to cook food. Reported February 1.

284. January 29, 6 p.m., No. 8 Tung Kwa Chih, Japanese soldiers came and demanded a good girl (hao ku niang).

285. January 30, Tsang Hua-fog, living at No. 22 Tsang Kung Chiao, a T'ang Tse Chieh, following the order of the Tze Chih Hwei, went home. . . .

286. January 30, a Japanese soldier came to No. 132 Hankow Road and demanded for hao ku niang and got angry when a negative answer was given. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

287. On January 29, at 8 p.m., five Japanese soldiers (three wore uniforms, two with plain clothes) went to No. 11 Tze Pei She. They threatened Ma Liang-tze with the point of a bayonet at her breast, and wanted her to follow them. They threatened her husband by placing the bayonet on his head. They did the same thing to her sister-in-law. They did not succeed.

288. January 30, No. 115 Shanghai Road, a Japanese soldier came at 7 p.m. with pistols in hand and robbed them of \$12.

289. January 30, morning, at No. 13 Mo Chen Lu, Yang's house, four soldiers rushed into the house, searched every corner. There lived an old woman. When they saw the picture of a young girl (Yang's daughter) they asked the old woman for this girl. A negative answer made them angry. But the calmness of the old woman saved the situation.

290. January 30, 11 a.m., No. 19 Huang Li Hsiang Chao Tien Kung, a girl refugee of Ginling College went home to pay a visit. Suddenly there came four soldiers who raped this young girl a little over ten years of age by turn.

291. January 31, morning, some soldiers at Tung Kwa Shih rushed into a family and tried to pull two girls away for evil purposes. Somebody went to call military police. When the military police came, soldiers had already run away.

292. January 30, evening, Ching Li at Wutaishan two girls were carried off.

293. January 28, evening, two Japanese soldiers entered a rented at Kiangsu Road searching for girls. Having failed, they stabbed an old man of 60 on the left shoulder.

^cpart missing.

294. January 29, evening, three soldiers raped one woman in a civilian house.

295. January 29, evening, Chukiang Road three Japanese soldiers raped one woman in a civilian house.

296. January 29, evening, No. 9 Ku Ling Temple, three Japanese soldiers came to a house and raped a girl of 20 years of age.

297. January 29, evening, No. 21 (1) Yin Yang Ying one woman was raped by Japanese soldiers.

298. January 29, evening, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46 Yin Yang Ying were all visited and searched by soldiers for money and raping. In No. 44 Japanese soldiers (four) raped one woman and beat her husband.

299. January 20, morning, Tai Ping Hotel, at Sze Hsiang Chiao a woman was dragged by Japanese soldiers to the door and killed at the spot.

300. January 31, Kwangchow Road, two Japanese soldiers raped one woman.

301. January 31, in a small lane next to the Tsui Chi Sea Goods Shop at Tsai Hsia Kai, an old woman of over 60 and a little girl of 12 were both raped by Japanese soldiers.

302. January 31, Drum Tower, Ex Tiao Hsiang, a girl of 12 was raped.

303. January 31, Sze Hsiang Chiao an old woman over 60 was first raped and then was stabbed by a bayonet in her vagina and killed.

304. January 31, an old man in the service of the Red Cross, originally in the soup kitchen of the University of Nanking Camp, his home in Hsiakwan. On the 20th he borrowed from his relatives luggage and wanted to go to Hsiakwan and live. When he came to the cross road at Chung Shan Pei Lu and San Pei Lou neighborhood, his luggage was robbed by Japanese soldiers.

305. January 30. Two refugees Li Wang-sze and Li Sian-or returned to their home at New Bridge. They were searched over 10 times and were beaten five or six times and were demanded to give girls.

306. January 28, 8 a.m., a Japanese soldier came to No. 7 Wei Ching Li, went up to the second story and broke the door of the room. Their object was a woman. Having failed they went away.

307. At the railway station at San Pei Lou an old woman over 60 has been recently raped over 10 times.

308. February 1, No. 21 Lo Chia Lu, two soldiers entered the house at noon and searched every corner surely, the reporter declared, not with good purpose. The people ran to No. 23 and asked a foreigner to help them get the Japanese soldiers away.